BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1826.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly autho[rised] the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were p[ublished] any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secr[etary]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS and METALS will take place on Wednesday the 15th of this month, and continue for one week. On the last day of sale a few lots of White and Coloured POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS and BLANKETS will be disposed of.

The Sale each day will commence at Noon.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. E. ELLIOT,
Acting Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
2d November 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Packet despatched from this Office under date the 22d September last, for Calcutta, had not reached its destination on the 12th ultimo, as by a communication from the Postmaster at Nagpore, under date the 23d ultimo.

The above Packet passed Nagpore safe on the 29th September last, containing the following:

LIST OF LETTERS dispatched from Bombay General Post Office to Calcutta, on the 22d September 1826.

FREE.

3 Soldiers' Letters.

POST NOT PAID.

1 Lieut. Free.

POST PAID.

1 James Erskine Esq.
1 Frederick Nepean Esq.
1 Captain R. S Carter,
1 Aga Ismael Bousherry,
1 Surkally ben Khaluff,
1 Hadjee Meeza Mahomedy Spamy.
1 Meerza Mahedy Merky
1 Messrs. Alexander and Co.
1 Aga Syed Habeb.
1 Aga Ally Babah Serozee.
1 G. A. Prinsep Esq.
1 Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.
1 Messrs. Allport Ashburner and Co.
1 Nanjee Jacom.
1 R. McNair Esq.

R. SNOW,
Postmaster General.

BOMBAY
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
3d November 1826.

SALE BY AUCTION,

OF

Fashionable Silver and Plated-Ware.

KEMPT AND CO.

ON this day, Saturday the 4th Instant, at noon, will Sell, two complete Camp Cases, fitted up with Silver and Plated Articles, of the first description, belonging to the Estate of an Officer of rank, deceased.

The whole will be Sold together, if a fair price can be obtained, otherwise in small lots.

The Articles may be seen at the Auction-room.

Bombay, 4th November 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received by the Ship Runnymede, from Calcutta, the following: Copies of a Sermon preached by the Rev. Thos. Robinson (Domestic Chaplain to the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta) at St. George's Church Madras, in aid of the "Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

Copies of a Funeral Sermon, preached by the same Gentleman, at St. John's Church Trichinopoly, April 9th 1826, on the decease of the Right Reverend Reginald Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Bombay, November 4th 1826.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the [Office] of Messrs. RANKEN & SAUN[DERS]
PRICE Rs. 120.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE 14TH NO. OF

THE QUARTERLY

ARMY LIST,

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S

AND

THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S TROOPS

ON THE

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT,

FOR

JULY, AUG., AND SEPTEMBER

1826,

PRICE THREE RUPEES.

Bombay, 4th November 1826.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE HAD OF

MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.

ILLUSTRATED by Models, showing the method of applying any kind of Shoe, according to the Author's patent modification of the practice of Shoeing Horses. Price Rupees Five.

The Models to be sold after the copies of the work are disposed of, for Six Rupees each.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1826.

Pursotum Canjee

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th Inst.,

COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

AT HIS UPPER ROOM SHOP IN APOLLO STREET,

Near the Warehouse of Messrs. Wooler and Co. and opposite the late Tavern,

THE remainder of his stock of French Articles, comprising Ribbons, Lace, Straw and Leghorn Bonnet, Gown Trimmings, Wreaths, Feathers, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Glass Ware, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Sallad Oil, Sweetmeats, Combs, Snuff-boxes, Purses, Dolls &c.

TERMS

Cash—and the goods to be cleared away in eight days from the day of sale, or they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 9th Instant.

A CASE of Amber, Bugle, and Glass Beads, of a variety of Colors,

AND

Several dozen of excellent Rum Shrub.

Meadows Street, 4th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On Thursday the 9th Instant,

AN Invoice of Glass Ware, from Pellatts and Green, St. Paul's Church Yard, comprising, Decanters, Cream Jugs, Antique Ditto, Water Bottles, Cut Tumblers, Salt Cellars, Sweetmeat Pots, Cruits, Castors, and Mustard pots, Dishes of Sizes, Honey Pots, Caddy Basons, Toilet Bottles, Liquor Ditto, Single and Double Branch Wall Shades, Ditto with Cut Pans, Drops and engraved Shades, Candlesticks, with engraved Pillar Shades, Double Branch Ditto with Ditto, and Glass bottomed Vase Lamps of Sizes, with plated and brass Furniture.

The above will be on view for one week prior to the Sale.

Meadows Street, 4th November 18[26]

Higgs and Biggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

THE following Articles of neat Jackwood Furniture, as good as new, belonging to a family leaving the Presidency.

Sofa Tables per Pair ..... Rs.	160
Card Do..... Do.....	115
Book-cases.... Do.....	230
Couches..... Do	150
Jar Stands with Sugar Jars Do..	85
Chest of Drawers and Book-case..	95
Chairs.... Per Dozen.....	96
Teapoys.....Per Pair.....	20
Wardrobe.....	75
Dining Table for 14 persons....	180
Wash-hand stand complete.....	120
Blackwood Couches, per Pair....	115
Do. Octagon Table.....	100
Do. Cot and Bedding	40
A Large Cambay Carpet..	100

Meadows Street, 4th November 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

CHRISTOPHER'S

SUPERIOR

English Claret,

PRICE RS. 25 PER DOZEN.

THE above is particularly recommended to the notice of Gentlemen, being of the best quality and sold at the reduced price, to close an account.

Meadows Street, 4th November 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A VERY LIGHT

AND NEAT

CALCUTTA BUILT

SHIGRAMPOE,

WITH A SET

OF NEARLY NEW

HARNESS.

PRICE RS. 1800.

Meadows Street, 4th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

PER

ROYAL GEORGE,

THREE ENGLISH

GREYHOUNDS,

PRICE RS. 100 EACH.

Meadows Street, 4th November 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

THE

ORIENTAL HERALD,

FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH,

PRICE PER COPY Rs. 4;

FOR APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE,

PER COPY Rs. 5.

Meadows Street, 4th November 1826.

Higgs aad Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

THE FIRST PARTS OF

GRINDLAY'S VIEWS,

BEING a Scene in Bombay, Approach of the Monsoon in Bombay Harbour, the Shaking Minarets at Ahmedabad, the Rajah of Cutch with his vassals, and the Mountain of Abo in Guzerat.

PRICE RUPEES 30.

Meadows Street, 4th November 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A NEW GOLD

CHRONOMETER,

PRICE RUPEES 700,

BELONGING to an estate, and is said to perform remarkably well.

Meadows Street, 4th November 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY the 10th Instant,

AT 8 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON,

AT THE

DOCK YARD,

A COPPERED PLEASURE BOAT, with all her Stores &c. and well adapted for going to any part of the coast.

Particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, 4th November 1826.

Lugrin Son and Co.

HAVE the pleasure to inform their friends and the public, that they have received, per Ship Royal George, the following Articles, consigned to them for Sale on Commission for Ready Money:

Blue Cloth forage Caps, glazed tops.

Cavalry Lace, ½, 1, and 3 | 4ths of an inch broad, also square Cord.

Ruled Music Paper of a superior kind, and Ruling Pens.

Bassoon and Clarionet Reeds B. C. and E.

Bombay, 3d November 1826.

ON SALE,

AT THE OFFICE OF

DIROM McKENZIE AND CO.

DOUBLE Barrelled Guns, by Richards, Rs. 200, 300, and 350 each
Single do. by d . Rs. 150 and 180.
Pistols by do. Rs. 150, 200, and 250.
Double Barrelled do. Rs. 300.
Rifle by do. Rs. 200.

Bombay, 4th November 18[26].

First Calcutta Lottery

OF 1827.

THE expected supply of Tickets in the above Lottery has been received, and may be had at the Office of BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALL, Native Bankers, at the rate of 120 Rupees each Ticket.

Bombay, 4th November 1826.

Meeyajee Ahmudbhoy

HAS the pleasure to announce to his customers, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and outstations, that he has received by the recent arrival from Europe, Ship Royal George, Capt. S. Ellerby, an extensive Invoice of his commissioned articles of superior MILLINERY of all kinds, which he will expose for sale at his shop under Messrs Lugrin and Son's, on Monday the 6th Instant, consisting of the following, viz.

Silk Trimming and Brading of all kinds.
Buttons, Ornaments, and silk Frogs.
Feathers, Ladies' Shoes, Gauze Handkerchiefs.
Gauze Scarfs and Shawls of different colours.
Striped and Checked Gauze for Ladies' Dresses and Bonnets.
Figured Silk for Do.
Ribbon of all kinds.
Thread and Bobbin Net Lace.
Lace Caps for Ladies and Children.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Veils and Scarfs.
Coloured and White Bobbin Net, and various other articles of the latest fashi[on] for the use of Ladies.

Bombay, 4th Novem[ber]

[illegible] seve- [illegible] across and an- [illegible] the name of [illegible] bring her to [illegible] Mazagon, or will [illegible] she is to be found, [illegible] ewarded.

[illegible], *4th November*, 1826.

[illegible]reight or Passage
TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
BRITANNIA A. 1.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 12th July, and may be expected here in the course of this month.

This Ship has had a thorough refit in England, been new coppered, had her accommodations altered and enlarged, and is now as neatly fitted up as any vessel that visits Bombay.—The Britannia carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1826.

Passage for Liverpool,
THE SHIP
DOROTHY,
James Garnock,
COMMANDER,
A REGULAR TRADER,
To Sail on the 26th Instant,

APPLY to Captain GARNOCK, at the Office of RITCHIE STEUART and Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
RECOVERY,
OF 550 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry C. Chapman,
COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched to London about the 15th Instant, and is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship is elegantly fitted up for passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1826.

Passage to England
To Sail about the 15th of December,
TOUCHING AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE FINE SHIP
ROYAL GEORGE,
500 TONS,
STEPHENSON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER,

CARRIES a regular Surgeon.—For particulars Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1826.

For Passage to London,
TO CALL AT ALLEPEE,
THE NEW RIVER BUILT SHIP
RUNNYMEDE,
300 TONS,
ON HER FIRST VOYAGE,
CHARLES KEMP, COMMANDER,

THIS Ship carries a Surgeon, and has good accommodations. Will Sail in all this month. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 4th November 1826.

The Upton Castle,
600 TONS,
J. Thacker, Esq.
OF THE H. C's. S.
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London the 20th of January. For freight or passage [illegible] to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. [illegible] THACKER, at their office.

[illegible], *4th November* 1826.

DADABHOY EDULJEE

HAS for sale at his Shop, near Meyajee Borah's Shop, at Bazar Street, the best quality MANILLA CHEROOTS, purchased from Ship Good Success, each Box containing 1000 Cheroots, at 25 Rupees per thousand.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits whatever, JEHANGEER NOWROJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, died possessed of, should be granted unto WISWANATHJEE PURSHOTUMJEE, of Bombay, Prabhoo, Inhabitant, as principal Creditor and mortgagee of the Estate of the said JEHANGEER NOWROJEE, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

—Dated 27th October 1826.

JAMES PATCH,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી સુંબજીવાલો પારશી જાંહાંગીર નવરોજજી શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીયારનામું લેવા શાહુ શ્રી સુંબજી જુદી ફેટરની શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટમાં શ્રી સુંબજીનો રેફેવારી પરભુ વીશ્રુનાઇજી પરશોટમજીએ અરજ કીધેછે જે મરને મલે — ફાંએજે એ મરનારનો પેહેલો માંણાર તથા એની મીલકત એ ઘણીને ગીરવી આપેલીછે — એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાંમોને જાહેર થાએ *

તારીખ ૨૭ મી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૬

જેમીશ પાચ

વકીલ

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Governor in Council.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH OCTOBER 1826.

No. 311 of 1826.—The following promotion is made.

15th Regiment N. I.

Ensign A. Hamerton to be Lieutenant, vice C. R. U. Jones, deceased,—Date of Rank 17th October 1826.

No. 312 of 1826.—The following appointment is made.

18th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant A. F. Bartlet to be Adjutant, vice Luyken promoted,—Date of appointment 16th September 1826.

Bombay Castle 30th October 1826.

No. 313 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Commandant W. Turner, of the 1st Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the Regulations for three years, from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The translation from the Summachar was too late, but will appear in our next.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' at 1 | 9
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, 30 days, 99 By. Rs. per 100 Madras.
▲ five per cent loan open.

The Royal George, Captain Ellerby, has arrived since our last, having left England on the 18th of June. Passengers by this opportunity :—

Mrs. Garraway and Child, Mrs. Cumberlege, Mrs. Dennam and 5 Children, Mrs. Day and Child, Miss Moore, Miss Blair, Major Garraway, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant Cumberlege, 4th Drags. Mr. Kenniston writer, Lieutenant Goodfellow Engineer, The Reverend Mr. Dennam, and Mr. Campbell, Cadet.

We have received papers up to the 15th of June, but they are almost entirely occupied with election intelligence. We have selected such extracts as we thought would be most interesting.

The Fancy Dress Ball at Lowjee Castle, on Wednesday evening, was attended by a numerous assemblage of fashionables, and much taste was displayed in the selection and adaptation of the different costumes. At the top of the fashion of former days, we particularly remarked a lady in the full Court dress of the days of Queen Anne. Her superb robe of black velvet over a white satin slip, richly embroidered and retrograding into a train of aristocratic length, together with the hood, and the hair, which instead of exhibiting the curling ringlets of modern beauties, was stiffened into aristocratic rigidity, well depicted the character which was meant to be represented. The dress of a London merchant's spouse of 1640, was in the most correct keeping. The peculiar and tasteful, but unpresuming hat was particularly becoming, while the crimson robe, faced with white satin, over a slip of the same, shewed that the city dames in 1640 had then begun to tread on the *kibes* of the ladies of the Court. A lady, in a rich dress of crimson over white satin, laced in the front with pearls, and not much unlike the costume worn by the Polish ladies of rank, was much admired. Besides these more prominent costumes, we remarked much gay and graceful variety of character. The costumes of the Swiss and Tyrol peasantry were particularly becoming, and the dresses *à-la-mode d'Espagne* excited due admiration. Among the male characters, Mr. Attorney Ferret was the most prominent. He not only did justice to his assumed profession, but appeared to be most anxious to be the means of doing justice to others. He had evidently a keen eye, not only to *causes*, but to *effects*, and we heard one of the *Jacks* say that he did not like the *cut* of his *jib*. The attorney, nevertheless, was admirable. Among the other characters there were sailors, Parsees, Moghulls, Spaniards, &c. who all added to the picturesqueness of the scene. That respectable body the Tannah Veteran Company was respectably represented, and we assisted in handing up stairs a *uni-ped* Greenwich pensioner, who did nothing but abuse the *doctors* for cutting off his leg. Poor fellow! he did not know the distinction between a simple surgeon and a gold-headed caned M. D. His observations were, however, in our opinion, most irreverent.—In fact, the Fancy Dress Ball went off very well: The supper and wines were good—the people appeared pleased with the entertainment to which they had been invited—and what more can we say on the subject?

POONA, 27TH OCT. 1826.—The Commander in Chief has within the last ten days reviewed and inspected the different corps at this station, viz. The Horse and Foot Artillery, 1st Light Cavalry, His Majesty's Queen's Royals and 20th Regt., and the 6th and 9th N. I. and 3d Extra Battalion. His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the high state of discipline and order in which he found this part of the Deccan Army, and at the head of each corps, in the presence of the Major General commanding the Division, he thanked them in such terms as could not fail to be truly gratifying to every zealous soldier who was present. At the review of the 3d Extra Battalion His Excellency appeared most particularly gratified, for although this corps has not been two years embodied, he frequently during the time they were manœuvring declared nothing could be better; and this was the opinion of all present, amongst whom we noticed many old and experienced officers. The Battalion has a most soldier-like appearance, and it moves with a steadiness and ease that is seldom seen even in an old formed corps, and which can only result from the most unremitting attention and perseverance on the part of its officers, and to this corps there are but three European officers, Capt. Charles Davies, its commander, Lieut. Hunter, and Adjutant Ward. Nothing could be more flattering than the unqualified praise bestowed by the Commander in Chief on Capt. Davies and his corps; and he assured Captain Davies that he would not fail in making a most favourable report to the Government of his valuable services in the 3d Extra Battalion. We have not heard whether His Excellency intends making any other inspections during his stay in the Deccan, but we are informed that his head quarters will remove to the Presidency about the 20th November.

ARRIVALS.—P. D. Ottey, 11th Regt. N. I.
Cadet D. Campbell,
Major Garraway, 17th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Goodfellow, Engineers.
Assistant Surgeon Wm. Rowland.
Lieut. G. J. Mant, Fort Adjutant Surat.
Lieut. A. Ore, 25th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Colonel T. Burford, 14th Regt. N. I.
Capt. R. Fosbery, 8th Regt. Madras N. I.
Surgeon K. Macaulay, Madras Establishment.
Ensign E. W. C. Parry, 21st Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. J. Taylor, 25th Regt. N. I.
Ensign A. A. Drummond, 11th Regt. N. I.
Major S. Hughes, 4th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign H. W. Budden, 18th Regt. N. I.
Ensign F. Twynam, 21st Regt. N. I.
Capt. Wm. Jacob, Artillery.
Capt. Goodiff, 15th Regt. N. I.
Ensign F. D. Bagshaw, 5th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. D. Hallet, 3d Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. B. Salmon, 19th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. H. Johnson, 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. C. W. Ellwood, 3d Regt. N. I.
Ensign Richard Hughes, 3d Regt. N. I.
Capt. M. Blackall, 11th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. & Quarter Master G. H. Bellassis, 9th Regt. N. I.
Ensign J. Holmes, 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. R. Webb, 17th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. E. Hardy, Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 28th, Ship Royal George, (Free Trader) Stephenson Ellerby, Commander, from London 18th June.

31st The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. E. W. Harris, from Malabar Coast.

Nov. 1st His Majesty's Ship Boadicia, Capt. William F. Carroll Esq. C. B. from Madras 26th Sept.

2d Imaum of Muscat's Ship of War Prince of Wales, Nacquedah Mahomed bin Ebram bin Husson, from Muscat.

Do Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Rutnagerry.

Passengers per Ship Royal George.—see preceding Column

Passengers per H. C. C. Thetis.—Dr. and Mrs. Macauley.

DEPARTURES.—October 27th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Rutnagerry.

29th Ship Cornwallis, D. Hardie Commander, to China.

Nov. 1st Ship Boyne, Capt. David Millar, to Tellicherry, Cape of Good Hope, and London.

Passengers by the Cornwallis.—Lieutenant McDonald and Family.

Passengers by Ship Boyne—Major Thompson, Major Rogers H. M. 6th Regt. Lieut. Holyoak H. M. 6th Regt. Mrs. Gray and Child, for London, Dr. and Mrs. Young, for Tellicherry, Capt. Pruen H. C. Marine for Ditto, Miss Mackintosh for Ditto, and Major Barnwell, for the Cape of Good Hope.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 13, Brig Theodore, H. Langlois, from Bombay 20th Sept. and Pondicherry 12th October.

Do. H. C. Cutter Recovery, J. Winther, from Coringa 13th September and Corodoo 11th Oct.

15, H. M. Schooner Cochin, C. S. O'Neil, from Trincomalie.

16, Ship Hercules, W. Vaughan, from London 21st June.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 12, H. M. Ship Rainbow, H. Rous, on a Cruize.

14, Brig William, G. F. Andrew, for Malabar Coast and Bombay.

Do Brig Dolphin, L. A. Lessa, for the Northern Ports.

Do. Ship Jane, W. L. Moscrief, for Point de Galle.

15, Ship Georgiana, W. Haylett, for the Cape and London.

Do. Brig Theodore, H. Langlois, for Mauritius.

16, Ship Lady Holland, Snell, for London.

17, H. M. Schooner Cochin, C. S. O'Neill, for Trincomalie.

CEYLON.

COLUMBO, OCTOBER 4th.—Arrived Cutter Louisa Tindal Jacob, from Madras and Pambem—Passengers 3 Natives.

5th Arrived His Majesty's Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. from Trincomalee and Point De Galle.

POINT DE GALLE, OCTOBER 2d.—Arrived H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer, C. B. from Trincomalee—Passengers 3 Invalids of H. M. 16th Regiment.

3d Sailed H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer, C. B. for Colombo—Passengers 3 Invalids of H. M. 16th Regiment.

5th Sailed Dutch Brig Letchemy, Edward Lloyd, Master, for Malabar Coast.

5th Sailed Sloop Hamedodah, Tindal Mahomed, for Bengal.

TRINCOMALEE, SEPTEMBER 28th.—Arrived His Majesty's Ship Atholl, J. A. Murray, Esq. Captain, from Cuddoloar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 9. French Ship General Foy, D. Allegra, from Bordeaux 11th June.

Do. Ship Melpomene, G. Johnston, from Cove of Cork 23d April, Columbo, Point de Galle 15th September, and Madras 24th September.

10th French Brig Suzanne, Charles Trelo, from Bordeaux 11th June.

11th. Brig Resource, W. Barrington, from the Coast of Sumatra 15th September.

Passenger per General Foy.—Mr. A. Labreton.

Per Melpomene, from Poin de Galle: Mr. John Pulley, Mr. Pedro Pulley, Shaik Mahomed Ali Maricant, Mahomed Lebi, Abdullah Lebi,—*From Madras*: Tomboo Sail and Cauder Sail, Merchants.

Per Suzanne.—Mr. Louis Scheamm.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Hurnee, on the 14th October, the lady of the Reverend John Stevenson, of a son.

At Bhooj, on the Morning of the 16th October, the lady of Lieut. Henry Corsellis, of a son.

At Bhooj, on the 22d of Oct. the Lady of Captain Soppitt, 26th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 1st November, Mrs. E. Walpole, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Baroda, of fever, on the 16th Oct. Lieut. C. R. U. Jones, 15th Regiment N. I. deeply regretted by his brother officers.

At Bycullah, on the 27th Oct. the lady of Dr. Charles Ducat, Civil Surgeon, Poonah.

On Wednesday the 1st Inst. at the house of the Rev. T. Carr, Garrison Chaplain, Mrs. Steward, Lady of the Rev. J. Steward, of the Church Missionary Society, Bombay.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday, the 14th October, at Bangalore, Lieut. J. Smith, 31st Regt. T. L. I. to Miss Saurel.

On the 16th Oct. Mr. William Cooke, to Miss Maria Fountaine.

BIRTHS.—At Secunderabad, on the 21st Sept. the Lady of Captain Cruxton, of a Son.

At Kamptee, near Nagpore, on the 26th of Sept. the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Bowdler, Commanding the 41st Regiment, of a Son.

At Cuddapah, on the 30th Sept. the Lady of J. Haig, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Cuddalore, on the 2d Oct. Mrs. Manuel D'Vaz, of a Daughter.

At Ingeram, on the 6th Oct. Mrs. Linares, of a Daughter.

At Luz, on the 9th Oct. Mrs. Jane Corner, the wife of Mr. J. S. Corner, of a Son.

On the 10th Oct. Mrs. Jessey Blacker, of a Daughter.

In Black Town, on the 10th Oct. Mrs. C. Ellis, of a Daughter.

On the 17th Oct. in Fort St. George, Mrs. Stewart, the wife of Cadet Serjeant Alexander Stewart, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Cuddapah, on the 30th Sept. Mary, the wife of J. Haig, Esq. aged 30 years.

At Poonamallee, on the 7th Oct. Mr. Thomas Kelly, an Invalided Serjeant King's Troops, and one of the principal Leading Members of the Wesleyan Missionary Society at that place.

On the 10th Oct. Alice, the wife of Mr. J[illegible]

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

stones, that they fo[illegible] it impossible to get nearer than about si[illegible]ds. Barnes, the constable, with a cocke[illegible]ol in his hand, and one gentleman, persevered and made their way through immense showers of stones, but were again obliged to effect a retreat without accomplishing their object. The Mayor and other gentlemen remained until they were struck with bricks and stones in every part of their bodies, and perceiving the folly of facing so enraged a mob, at last retired, and were pursued and pelted out of Shaddongate.

With this defeat of the gentlemen and constables the populace were quite delighted. They felt assured some other more decisive attempt would be made to rescue Sir Philip, and they awaited to repel it. In about half an hour a numerous party of the 55th regiment of foot, now stationed here, preceded by a few artillerymen, and accompanied by the Mayor and others, marched towards Shaddongate.

As soon as they reached the New Brewery they were saluted by tremendous showers of stones, which put them into some confusion, and no doubt greatly exasperated them. They formed against a wall, and loaded with ball. They were then ordered to march forward, after, it is to be presumed, the Riot Act had been read. The mob, however, continued to assail them with terrible volleys of stones; and when they came to the end of the new street called Queencreet, they received the order to fire, which stey obeyed with deadly fidelity. Unfortuthtely for humanity, the soldiers engaged in na unhappy business are young in arms, and thisbited little of the coolness which is geneexhi displayed by veterans. They were in some rallyure, too, commanded by heartless under measping peace-officers, and instructed to level strapmuskets at peaceable individuals, when, their ery purpose of justice, they might have for evlevated above the roofs of the houses, been esaved the flowing of human blood.

In this ever-to-be-lamented affray, one woman, standing at her own door, at the head of Queenstreet, with a key in her hand, was shot through the head, and died after heaving a single groan. Her name was Mary Birrell, she was not married, and was about 22 years of age.

An orphan lad, about 15, named Skinner, had a ball shot through his ancle, and it is probable his leg will have to be amputated.

A man of the name of Robert Noble was shot whilst seeking his children in the crowd. He is not yet dead, but there are ten chances to one against his recovery. The ball entered his left breast. He is about twenty-five years of age, and has a wife and two children.

Last in this melancholy catalogue, it is our very painful duty to publish what has befallen an uncommonly fine little girl, of the name of Pattinson. She was sitting in the school of a Mrs. Stephens, who had taken the precaution to close her shutters, when a ball was shot through the window, which struck the little innocent on the head, and she fell, we are afraid never to look up again in this world. Her age is about 14---We are sorry to hear that she is now dead.

Such is a hasty sketch of this melancholy affray. Nearly 40 shots must have been discharged. Several bullets were fired at doors and windows. How comes this? But we must refrain from comment.

We had almost forgot to state, that, in the midst of the uproar, Sir P. Musgrave was conveyed away safely by his friends.

JOHN BULL.--JUNE 11.

A Solicitor, who was remarkable for the length and sharpness of his *nose*, once told a lady that if she did not immediately settle a matter in dispute, he would file a bill against her. "Indeed, Sir," said the Lady, "there is no necessity for you to *file* your *bill*, for I am sure it is sharp enough already."

It is with sincere regret we have to state that Lord Ingestre, son of the Earl of Talbot, met with his death in the following manner :---On the morning of the 22d ult. he was riding alone in the Prater (Park,) near Vienna, when his horse became restive, turned suddenly round, and, breaking away in the direction of the town, rushed immediately through some bushes into a muddy pond which they concealed. Owing to the efforts made by the horse to extricate himself, Lord Ingestre was thrown from his back and never rose again. A grenadier, who was the only person who witnessed the accident, waded into the pond breast high, but, not being able to swim, could not reach the fatal spot. Count Louis Karolyi, who came to the place immediately afterwards, not being a swimmer, mounted the horse which had just gained the land, and rode to the nearest house, where he obtained the assistance of some men with ropes, poles, and hooks. The body was extricated by them from the mud about half an hour after the accident had occurred, and was sent by the Count to the house of the nearest Surgeon, in his carriage, with the grenadier who continued rubbing it, while the Count himself rode forward to have the surgeon in readiness. Sir HENRY WELLESLEY was soon informed of what had happened, and, summoning the best physicians and surgeons in Vienna, himself repaired immediately to the place, where all the usual means to restore animation were resorted to, but unhappily without effect. In the evening Sir HENRY despatched the melancholy intelligence to LORD INGESTRE's family in England, the Hon. MR. SPENCER kindly undertaking to be the bearer of it. LORD INGESTRE was in his 24th year, and was endowed with virtue and talent which promised to render him an ornament to his country. To his family and friends his loss is irreparable.

The MARQUIS of ANGLESEA took an aquatic excursion in his yacht at Hastings, on Friday the 19th ult.; and on Friday, May 30, his Lordship, *with Lord Graves and a medical attendant*, passed through the High Street of Hastings, *on their return from an equestrian excursion in the adjacent country.*"

The above paragraph is extracted from the Sussex country paper, and it evidently *means something*—of one thing it serves to convince us, namely, that as the noble Marquise, and a friend, and a surgeon, *returned* from the adjacent country in the afternoon, his *Lordship must have been out in the morning.*

THE STAR.—JUNE 14.

The following is a catechism which is very generally circulated in the rape of Bramber—

"Who deprived the King of England of his Crown, and gave it to the Pope?—The Papists.

"Who burnt the Protestant Bishops and Martyrs, in Smithfield, &c. in 1555?—The Papists.

"Who hatched the Gunpowder Plot to blow up the King and Parliament of England, in 1605?—The Papists.

"Who butchered two millions of Protestants in France on St. Bartholomew's Day, in 1572?—The Papists.

"Who set up, and now maintain, the bloody Inquisition in Spain?—The Papists.

"Who perpetrated the cruel Irish massacre, when two hundred thousand Protestants were murdered, in 1641?—The Papists.

"Who raised the rebellion in Scotland in 1745?—The Papists.

"Whom did King George the Third kick out of his Cabinet, (with disgust) for trying to overthrow our Protestant Establishment?—The Papists.

"Who have hired a French newspaper to traduce and vilify the English nation?—The Papists.

"Who then will vote for the Catholics?—None but those who are enemies to our good old English Church and State."

HENDERSON THE COMEDIAN.—When Henderson, the celebrated comedian, first made application to Garrick, and gave him "a specimen of his quality," the Roscius assured him that he could not *possibly convey articulate sounds to the audience of any theatre.* Foote said nearly the same thing. Colman at length took Henderson by the hand; and such was the success of the man who could not *possibly convey articulated sound*, that during the first 84 nights of his performance at the Haymarket, the receipts were computed at no less a sum than 4,500*l*—*Literary Chronicle.*

THE SUN.—JUNE 14.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

(From the French Papers).

The President of the General Assembly of the Nation has published the following :—

The Greek nation wished to see the period arrive when her Plenipotentiaries, the representatives of the Hellenic people, convoked in a general and national assembly, should begin to occupy themselves with its great interests. This was the sole object of the national assembly convoked at Epidaurus on the 18th of the present month of April.

Scarcely, however, had its labours commenced on the basis of a representative constitution, as will appear from its acts, when the peril of Missoloughi, and the new preparations both by land and sea on the part of the enemy, called its attention to more pressing objects. At a moment when a ferocious tyrant was threatening complete destruction to the Greek nation, it was neither useful nor possible for the assembly to engage in matters which required tranquillity of mind and long and serious deliberation. The safety of the Greek people, the basis of its political existence, must have attracted, as in effect it did, the entire attention of the National Assembly, which, adjourning its constitutional labours, hastened to put in action the moral and civil forces of the nation with the greatest possible rapidity, in order to ward off the pending danger.

It then became imperative to concentrate all the forces of the Government into a committee, and to organise it in the most simple manner, after the example of other nations under similar circumstances.

Consequently it was judged necessary, and so decreed by the national assembly, that the administration of the military and civil affairs of Greece should be provisionally intrusted to A. Mavromichal, A. Zami, A. Diligiani, G. Sissini, Spiridion Tricupi, Andrea Isco, Jean Naco, Demetrius Zamados, Andrea Katzi, D. Anarnero, Anagosti Monarchi, and Panagotti Dimitracopulo; who shall compose this Committee. Their experience and firmness, and the proofs of attachment and patriotism which they gave the nation, are the strongest guarantees of their capability to hold the helm of the state in circumstances like those under which we now find ourselves. The duties of this commission will commence from this day, and continue till the month of September next, when the representatives, again convoked, shall again resume their labours, conformably to the present constitution of Greece.

The National Assembly moreover decrees and creates a Committee of 13 members from its own body, under the title of "Committee of the Assembly;" and consisting of Germano, Archbishop of Patras; Porphyry, Archbishop of Arta; P. Notard, Anagosti, Kapantizn, Anastasio Londo, G. Dariotto, Spiridion Calogeropulo, G. Eneau, Basil Badusi, N. Belisarius, E. Zeno, and Nicolas Renier; whose duty it will be to convoke the representatives to the National Assembly at the period ordained by decree 5, and to execute by external means every thing it may deem conducive to the well-being of the nation.

Hellenists! your legitimate Representatives, to whom you have given your free votes, regarding as sacred the duty of watching over your safety, and having this object only in view, have done every thing which present circumstances inspire, and which the time permits to be done. It is, therefore, your sacred duty to obey the established Government, to execute its orders promptly, to co-operate with all your moral and physical strength in the grand object for which, during six years, we are sustaining a holy struggle. Full grown men and young people, all you who are honoured with the name of Christian—you who are full of Grecian blood flowing in your veins, equip your vigorous arms with weapons against the barbarous blasphemers of Christ, against the atrocious enemy of the Grecian name. Clergymen of high character, you who are rich, and you in easy circumstances, assemble all, and assist by your liberal offers your tottering country. The struggle is common to you all, let your efforts be equally so; the same destiny awaits us all should we yield now at the termination of our toils.

Hellenists! on entering into this great circus we proclaimed, in the sight of the all-powerful God, and before all men, our firm resolution. We have confirmed it by our solemn oaths; we have rendered it sacred by our many sacrifices and the blood that we have shed; let us further make it known that we are Greek Christians, faithful to our oaths, constant to our resolution, and that we prefer—preceded by the cross, and sword in hand—to go down to the tomb as Christians and freemen, rather than live as slaves, without country, religion, or honour, separated from our parents and friends, and objects of laughter and sport to our neighbours. It is by this unchangeable resolve that we have conquered, and will still conquer tyrants, and will soon see our destiny decided by the equitable judgment of European nations, whose compassion is now sensibly excited by our unheard-of misfortunes.

This publication made the assembly declare itself dissolved, and at the same time offers, in the name of the Grecian people, whom it represents, its entire gratitude to those brave men who shall, either by land or sea, fight for the nation, and more especially to the immortal garrison of Missolonghi, whose inimitable valour and perseverance have plainly demonstrated to the world, that the Greek nation is fighting for its religion and country.

Given at Epidaurus, the 16th (28) of April, 1826.

(President of the National Assembly)
PANUTZOS NOTARAS.
(Secretary-General) A. PAPADOPULOS.

SECOND DECREE OF THE SAME NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Representatives of the different Provinces of Greece, assembled at Epidaurus, and legally and regularly convened in the third National Assembly, having adopted plans tending to promote the interests of the people, and unanimously decided upon that which present circumstances demand, and upon the necessary mode of carrying their decisions into execution, previous to the prorogation of their labours, as ordained by the decree No. 4, offer in the first place to the throne of the Most High, humbly and submissively, the tribute of the most sincere and heartfelt thanks of the Greek nation, which devoutly trust in him, and which, although he in his wisdom has submitted it to bitter trials, he has not for a moment forsaken during the course of its long and arduous struggle, but has looked down upon it from on high, and evinced to it his divine power and the glory of his sacred name.

Having, from the depths of their hearts, performed the duty of testifying their gratitude towards the Omnipotent Providence, they proclaim in the name of the Greek nation, its unanimous and undivided determination to live and die amidst all the chances of war, in firm adherence to the holy precepts of the Christian religion, in defence of which they have shed torrents of blood and tears on the face of their country; and that they will unceasingly struggle to deliver Greece, which a long despotism has polluted and enslaved, and which barbarism has profaned.

The Greek nation hopes that its heroic devotion and its brilliant deeds, in the midst of the most depressing trials, will have proved to the Potentates of Christendom, that which at the beginning of their contest they by discourses and invocations failed to express,—namely, that the Greek nation did not take up arms to establish its political existence on revolutionary principles, which monarchial Europe cannot admit of, or to appropriate to itself a foreign country, or to subject other nations; but to deliver itself from that which is by some wrongly denominated Turkish legitimacy, which the Greek nation never acknowledged, and which the Porte itself never imagined that it possessed. The Greek nation did not arm itself to violate its oaths or to transgress its duty and obligations; for it never swore fealty to the Sultan as his captive slave, nor did the Sultan ever exact as a master, those oaths by force or violence: nor do the Hellenists fight to subvert those institutions which have social order for their basis; for it is notorious that they had no institutions or laws but the word of the Sultan. The Greek nation in taking up and retaining their arms, sought and still seek the glory of the Christian name, which was, together with its clergy, persecuted and contemned. It seeks the perfect independence of the land of its ancestors, of which violence and force alone deprived it. It seeks freedom and a political existence, of which it has been despoiled: in a word, it wishes to avoid subjection to any nation whatever.

These are the objects for which the Greek nation combats; for these alone it sees, placidly and without yielding, its cities and its villages deluged with blood, its country made a desert, thousands of its members dragged to slaughter, thousands into slavery and debasement; for these alone, with a firm determination, it has dared to prefer the loss of its most valued relations to a relapse into the power of Turkish tyranny.

The representatives of the Greek nation consider it their duty to proclaim these things openly to those who are attached to the name of Christ, and whose hearts beat responsive to the generous sentiments and the unchangeable resolution of the Greek people. They entertain a fervent hope that the Monarchs of Europe, who exercise dominion under Christ, convinced of the equity and justice of their contest, will, in this appalling hour, cast an eye of pity on an unfortunate nation, whose sufferings arise from its professing and maintaining a similar creed as themselves.

The representatives of Greece proclaim aloud the above in face of God and man, and in relinquishing their labours as members of the national assembly until next September, they offer up their supplication with confident hopes and humble prayers to the throne of the Almighty, and solicit his Omnipotent benevolence to look with an eye of mercy on the dangers of his creatures, and to shed the rich effulgence of his clemency on the Greek nation, which considers him as its only hope, its sole refuge, and last resource.

The President of the Assembly,
(L. S.) PANUTZOS NOTARAS.
Given at Epidaurus, April 16th (28th).
The Secretary-General,
A. PAPADOPULOS.

GUILDHALL.—ALL IN THE WRONG.--Whilst the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Alderman Waithman and Mr. Alderman Thompson were on the hustings yesterday, scrambling for the representation of the city, Alderman Sir CLAUDIUS HUNTER was busily engaged in the Justice-room, endeavouring to reconcile the connubial differences of a Mr. and Mrs. *Gatehouse.*

Mrs. Gatehouse, a small, loud-spoken matron, complained that her spouse, a large, full-spread, comely, quiet-talking personage, had for more than five years last past been continually battering and bruising her, and encouraging his daughter (by a former wife) to call her hard names, and bump her with a certain heavy utensil, by laundresses called a flat-iron, until by these long continued bumpings, bruisings, and batterings, she was literally bumped, bruised, and battered, to a mere mummy; and she therefore hoped the Alderman would bind Mr. Gatehouse

down, in such a manner that he could not repeat the like again.

Sir CLAUDIUS HUNTER observed, that he really did not perceive any outward sign of all those batterings and bumpings—and he endeavoured to prevail upon Mrs. Gatehouse to retire with her husband and come to some amicable arrangement; as the interference of the Magistrate could only widen the breach between them. But Mrs. Gatehouse was peremptory to have her husband "bound down," and therefore the Alderman asked him what he had to say.

"Why, sir," said Mr. Gatehouse—having first charged his thumb and finger with a very ample pinch of black rappee—

"Why, Sir, I hardly know how to make either top or tail of my wife!"

"Well, that is very possible," said Sir Claudius Hunter; "but it is no reason why you should beat her."

"Beat her, my dear Sir!" rejoined Mr. Gatehouse, "I never beat her but when she deserves it. She is of such a cantankerous temperament, that without a little correction now and then, it would be impossible to keep her within bounds; and she has no one else to correct her—so what am I to do, your Worship?"

"Why you are not to beat her," replied Sir C. HUNTER;—"the best way for you to do, when she will not be quiet, is to walk out of the house and leave her until her anger is over. That is what I should always recommend in such cases."

"But Sir," rejoined Mr. Gatehouse, "my circumstances will not allow me to leave home—I have my business to attend to; and if I was to leave home every time she is out of temper, I should hardly ever be there, and my business would soon go to ruin."

Here Mrs. Gatehouse, who, being rather deaf, had been anxiously trying to hear what was going on, exclaimed—"Oh! if your Worship listens to him, he'll tell you a tale an hour long. This is the way he's always talking at home; but I hope your Worship won't listen to him, for if you do there'll be no end to it."

"I pity her!—from my soul I pity her!" ejaculated Mr. Gatehouse—absorbing another ample pinch of rappee, and regarding Mrs. Gatehouse with a look of much kindness.

"I assure your Worship," continued Mrs. Gatehouse, "that his daughter calls me an *old cat*, and a *cattamaran*, and a *vile old hypocrite*,—only because there is a chapel I go to sometimes; and I was black and blue for a month the last time his daughter bumped me with the flat-iron."

"Why do you let your daughter beat her?" asked Sir Claudius.

Mr. Gatehouse explained, that this daughter was "a great bone of contention" between them—she being a daughter by a former Mrs. Gatehouse, and of course very obnoxious to the present Mrs. Gatehouse, who was continually urging him to turn her out of doors, which he was fully determined not to do. Whilst the girl was very young she used her cruelly, but now she was grown up, she retaliated whenever she was ill-treated, and that led to continual squabbles between him and Mrs. Gatehouse. "But, added he, "I pity her—from my soul, I pity her! for I think she would be better tempered if she could, and I have no doubt her deafness makes her worse."

"*Bind him down*, your Worship!" cried Mrs. Gatehouse.

His worship, however, would *not* bind him down; but observing that he plainly perceived that they were "*all in the wrong*," he dismissed them with an earnest recommendation to be all in the right as soon as they possibly could.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—A neat looking Irish woman was charged by Juddy Sheen, with robbing her of seven shillings.

"*Plase yur Wurtship*," said Juddy, "last night I had a little drop in my head, and two half-crowns and two shillings snug in the inside of my stocking, *yur wurtship*, and that same *crature* at the bar come to me when I was *aslape* on the bed, and *tuk* the garter off the *top* of my leg, *yur wurtship*, and the money out of the *bottom* of my stocking."

Magistrate.—"Then you was asleep."

Judy Sheen.—"*Complately aslape, yur wurtship.*"

Here the prisoner declared that Judy Sheen and another woman were *bastely intosticated*, that Mrs. S. was more *tipsier* than the other, and they brought her *becase* they had a *dismosity* against her.

The Magistrate, however, ordered the charge to be entered.

HATTON GARDEN.—Yesterday Limbrick and Wainwright, two of the officers of this establishment, brought before ALLAN STUART LAING, Esq. the Magistrate, two men, named *William Nick* and *Thomas Davis Williams*, under the following *Frankensteinish* circumstances:—

It appeared in evidence that the two individuals accused, William Nick, a stout Emeralder (but whether any kin to his Satanic Majesty, Old Nick, although their names are similar, we could not learn), having invited Thos. Davis Williams, who is a young ancient Briton, as his name will testify, to his house in Gray's-inn-lane, to smoke a pipe and inhale a jorum of *heavy wet*; and whilst thus jovially engaged, Young Nick had occasion to remark some improper proceedings on the part of his Welch friend towards one of the she Nicks, sister to Young Nick. This aroused the feeling of Miss Nick's brother, who swore he would have the blood of the Welchman, in revenge for his sister's insult, and he began to put his threat into execution. This was about half-past ten o'clock last night, at which hour, the *victim* of the infuriated Nick sallied into the street, and running as fast as his legs could carry him, kept calling out as loud as his lungs would permit him, "Oh! *save* me, in Cot's mercy—save me,"—"*Murter, Murter*," and other terrific exclamations; young Nick kept close at his heels, and appeared thirsting for "the Welchman's blood," and kept declaring he would kill him and eat him afterwards. Such horrific declarations alarmed the whole neighbourhood, and the street was in the utmost state of confusion, at length the two officers, Limbrick and Wainwright, came up, and took both *M. Frankenstein*, and his intended *victim*, into custody for being disorderly, and safely lodged them in the stronghold of a watchouse, there to ruminate till the morning.

When brought before the Magistrates, both expressed their sorrow at what had happened, and hoped they might be allowed to go at large.

The *would-be Vampire* said, that there certainly had been a crowd of people collected round him, but that was not at all uncommon, for the least disturbance in the streets of London would excite a crowd.

His intended victim, the poor Welchman, made a queer "*Cut splutter hur nails*" sort of defence, and the Magistrate settled the *unnatural* affair, by ordering both to find good and sufficient bail for their behaviour—but not being then provided, they were locked up.

BRITISH PRESS.—JUNE 15.

The principles which we have avowed with regard to the Elections are sufficiently tolerant; but while we are willing to admit the merit of individuals whose opinions are different from our own, we do not mean to extend that indulgence to cases in which neither ability nor integrity can be pleaded. While we lament the errors of senators like BROUGHAM, MACKINTOSH, HUME, &c., we detest the factious and inconsistent behaviour of such men as HUNT and COBBETT. We cannot agree with Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and Sir ROBERT WILSON, when they flatter the passions of a Westminster or Southwark mob, by tirades against the Scotch and the Government; but we recognise with pleasure many generous traits in their characters, which do honour to the English as a nation. In such men as HUNT and COBBETT, if we except the faculty, which they certainly possess, of producing an impression upon the crowd, we can see none of these redeeming qualities; we can give them credit neither for depth of penetration nor generosity of purpose. We should certainly lament the admission of such men as these to the deliberative assembly of a great nation; but we have too much confidence in the sound judgment of the English people, even among the lowest orders, to suppose for a moment that such will be the result of the election in Somerset, or at Preston. Our countrymen may smile at the shrewdness of COBBETT and the impudence of HUNT; but they are too well aware of the necessity of other qualities in their Representatives ever to confide their interests to such demagogues as these, and we consider it almost superfluous to make any remarks on the subject. In this respect, as well as on some other recent occasions, we have been led to differ from those who generally agree with us in their opinions. We never thought it probable that these men would be successful, and we should almost consider it a libel on the English people to intimate such a suspicion. The poll at Preston has hitherto justified us in our conclusions, and till the relative situation of the Candidates suffer a very considerable alteration, we shall not, probably, think it necessary again to address the public on the subject.—It must be extremely gratifying to all friends of social order to learn that the Yorkshire Election is not to be contested. For our parts we can see no difference of opinion between the contending parties, in most of Elections, sufficient to justify a Candidate in provoking a popular contest which could answer no purpose, if carried on successfully, but that of personal agrandizement.

WINDSOR, JUNE 14.—The King paid a visit to the Castle yesterday afternoon, to observe the progress of the different works. The Clerk of the Works, &c. was in waiting to receive his Majesty. Some of his Majesty's visiters alighted from the phaeton and went over the building. After remaining some time, the King, accompanied by his visiters, returned to the Lodge to dinner. His Majesty's band went to the Lodge yesterday evening, for the purpose of performing some choice pieces of music.

We are happy to state that the following favourable account of the state of the Duke of York's health was given by Sir Henry Halford, on attending the Royal Duke yesterday, that "his Royal Highness had passed a good night, and was much better." The Royal Duke continued confined during yesterday, and received visits in the course of the day from the Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia, and the Duchess of Gloucester.

PRESTON ELECTION.

PRESTON, MONDAY MORNING, 7 O'CLOCK.

Dear Sir,—The result of this election must be a matter of manœuvring. Cobbett commenced the trickery on Saturday, by causing Sir T. Beevor to be nominated a Candidate. His objects were these: first to keep the second votes of his men from the other candidates: and secondly, to be able to bring to the poll two tallies successively, his own, and that which should come up in the name of Sir Thomas; but in this he was met by the other Candidates, who also nominated a friend each, and so were enabled to bring up two sets of voters in succession as well as Cobbett. In the course of the first day, several of the voters, after drinking and feasting with one Candidate, and coming to poll in their entertainer's tally, suddenly turned over and gave their votes to another. Messrs. Stanley, Wood, and Barrie, complained indignantly of this treachery, and agreed to discountenance it, even though practised in their own favour. Cobbett also acceded to the agreement. Yet, when the very next tally that came up to vote for Wood, one of the voters gave a plumper to Cobbett. Cobbett forgetting his promise, ran down to the booth, thanked the man, shook hands with him, and told him he was a (very) fine *honest* fellow!! This shameful breach of faith has excited in the other Candidates the most direct and determined opposition to him. Mr. Wood's conduct on such an occasion forms a most creditable contrast to Cobbett's. One of Cobbett's men having given a plumper to Wood, the latter observed to the voter, "You promised to vote for Mr. Cobbett?"—"I did." "You joined his colours, and took his drink?"—"I did." "And after that you desert him and vote for me?"—"I do." "Well, I have your vote; 'tis as good to me as an honest man's vote, but I don't thank you for it. You're a shabby fellow." This plain and manly act has procured for Mr. Wood the second votes of several of even Cobbett's supporters.

Captain Barrie's friends ("the broad-cloth people" as they are called by Cobbett) are unceasing in their exertions for him. They kept up an active canvass even yesterday (Sunday.) The contest remains between him and Mr. Wood, and Cobbett. Stanley is secure of his return by a high majority, yet is said to spend 1,000*l*. a day, in distributing drink, banners, and favours. His colours are attended to and from the hustings every day by a most respectable and numerous body of gentlemen. A passing sneer at the Radicals has lost him upwards of a hundred votes. When he learned this he attempted to explain it away, by saying that he meant the "Levellers," but to no purpose. The Radicals, conscious perhaps of their *levelling* tendency, appear more exasperated at the apology than the original offence.

The four Candidates stand apart from each other on most distinct and separate grounds. Mr. Stanley makes indirect attacks on Cobbett, and disclaims any coalition with the other two (Barrie and Wood.) Cobbett reproaches Mr. Stanley with splitting his votes with Mr. Wood. Mr. Stanley admits the fact, but ascribes it to his Committee. Mr. Wood attacks Captain Barrie for being a Tory, and Cobbett for his want of principle. Captain Barrie retorts Whiggism on Mr. Wood, and then joins him in his assault upon Cobbett. Cobbett returns the compliment tenfold, and reproaches and ridicules the whole three separately and jointly. He has already got nicknames for them—Capt. Barrie he calls "the Canada Commissioner;" Mr. Wood "the would-be-radical;" and Mr. Stanley "the young blade," and "the bit of nobility."

There is nothing more absurd than the idea that Cobbett stands here on the head of public opinion. There is no such thing as public opinion here. There is no public, properly speaking, and he is popular only among the labouring people. His popularity among them arises not from any real knowledge of his politics (for of such things they are most profoundly ignorant), but from the popular distress and discontent caused by a partial want of work and money. These are the materials out of which Cobbett has made his popularity, and (to give the devil his due) most artfully and industriously has he worked on them. Two long speeches a-day-besides canvassing!! Then, his harangues are so judiciously suited to the taste and temper of his hearers! No flowers of rhetoric, like O'Connell—no rhodomontade about patriotism, and liberty, and national glory—no appeals, like the Irish mob-leader, to their national vanity and imaginations. Cobbett speaks to the stomachs and pockets of his distressed, ignorant, and matter-of-fact audience. His topics are plain, tangible, palpable to feeling; the reduction of their wages, the weight of the taxes, the rates, the tithes, the prices of beer, bread, beef, puddings, and clean shirts. His illustrations are derived from the most familiar objects of their senses—the loom, the spade, the dinner table,—and heightened in flavour at the conclusion by a sprinkling of sarcastic humour and bitter ridicule, the most cutting and ill-natured I ever heard. His smile is a sneer, his joke a taunt, his humour is satire. In his laughing mood, while the ghost of a smile is hovering round his lips, his eyes flare with the lightning of anger; he looks just what Pope calls

"A fiend in glee, ridiculously grim."

He is just the sort of political quack to humbug and inflame a discontented mob. They look up to him in their distress as the man, and the only man, who can bring them relief; just as a despairing sick man greedily swallows the prescription of the first empiric who revives his hopes by the promise of a cure. In political wisdom, splendour of eloquence, universality of knowledge, purity of patriotism, they will admit no equal to him; and then for his honesty—

"His honesty they all durst swear for,
Tho' not a man of 'em know wherefore."

Yet if this same people were well fed and contented, it is acknowledged on all sides that all his electioneering humbug could produce no improper effect on their general indifference about politics, and their habitual observance of the laws: but as matters stand, they are enthusiastic in his support, even at the hazard of danger to themselves. Since he descended to the foot of the poll, they do not hesitate to say openly, that if Cobbett is thrown out and Captain Barrie returned, they will not let Barrie quit the town alive. Of the sincerity of this intention I have not the least doubt; his partizans become more violent as his chance of success decreases. It is expected that we shall have most dangerous riots before the affair is over. The military, who left the town before the election, are stationed within two hours' march; they consist of detachments of the 6th Dragoons and Foot Guards; they are kept in readiness to move on the town at a moment's warning.

The general opinion yesterday and this morning is, that if the polling continues to be conducted by tallies (successive sets of ten voters at a time for each Candidate), Cobbett must be beaten, as he is one entire tally behind Captain Barrie. His friends, however, intimate that he intends to draw back to-day from his contract of voting by tallies, that he will pre-occupy the hustings with crowds of his voters, and proceed to poll them as fast as they can come up. By this unexpected breach of his agreement with the other candidates, and by employing the power of the multitude to keep out his opponents' voters, they expect he will be able to ascend instantly to the head of the poll. If he can get ahead of them once, there is no doubt he will be able to keep it, and come in triumphantly over even Mr. Stanley's powerful influence. The streets are rapidly filling with people, and the town quite cheerful by the numerous gay bannered processions and bands of music. The interest is becoming momentarily more intense. The events of this day will decide Cobbett's chance.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.

Cobbett has fulfilled the expectations; he has violated the agreement to poll by tallies, and insists on the Mayor's taking his voters as they come to the hustings. The business of the day commenced with the most tumultuous uproar on the part of the rabble. The Mayor, though protesting against Cobbett's conduct, has been obliged to yield to his demand, as the law does not require a polling by tallies. Cobbett's men had crowded the hustings; the mob were beginning to use violence, till the Mayor threatened to call in the military. The mention of the soldiers has quieted them, and alarmed Cobbett. His trick in abandoning the tally has not succeeded, for the arrangements for admitting voters to the hustings are so managed, that no more than four voters for each Candidate can come to be polled at a time; he is, in consequence, still behind his opponents.

State of the poll at 12 o'clock, Monday.—

Mr. Stanley	95	Mr. Wood	52
Captain Barrie	54	Mr. Cobbett	44

The following is one of the metrical squibs flying about here:—

COBBETT.

If he should enter Parliament,
Who will not fail to mob it?
And straightway be to Newgate sent?
Bold Mister W—— C——.

If he should hold the nation's purse,
Who will not fear to rob it?
Who is the man to make bad worse?
Why—Mr. W—— C——.

His vote for pension or for bribe
To Ministers who'll bob it?
A turn-coat to the Tory tribe?
Why—Mister W—— C——.

The cash subscribed for his return,
Who meanly means to fob it?
(Leaving the bawling mob to burn
With thirst)—Why, W—— C——.

COBBETT TO HIS MOB.

Air—"*I'd mourn the hopes that leave me.*"

I'd mourn the *votes* that leave me,
If your *voices* had left me too;
I'd weep when *Hunt* deceives me,
If ye prove, like him, untrue.
But while I've ye before me.
In *dry*, so warm, and *shirts* so *white*,
No *Mayors* can *come it* o'er me,
Your *volleys put* them all to *flight*.

'Tis not in *Wood* to harm me.
While *Wood* leaves your *shouts* to me;
'Tis not in *beer* to charm ye,
Unless the *beer* paid is by me.
Your single roar about me,
Were worth a *calm* and *quiet* year
Of *polling fair* without ye.
My own *mob*, my *lads of beer!*

What, though the hope be gone, *lads*,
That long lightened o'er our way,
Oh, we'll keep *roaring* on, *lads*,
More *loudly from day* to *day*.
For other *tricks* shall win me.
Along the *week* I've yet to *go*,
The *bile* that burns within me.
And *Whigs felled* at every *blow*.

PRESTON, TUESDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

The moment the Mayor took his seat on the hustings yesterday, Cobbett came forward and presented to him a written protest against the mode of voting by tallies (tens of voters at a time); it further set forth, that he (Cobbett) had the majority of electors in his favour, and that if the Mayor continued to poll the votes so slowly, to admit so many delays, and then such partiality, as he had done hitherto, the majority of electors would not be able to give their votes in the time of election limited by law, and that the election should be therefore null and void. The reading of this was received with shouts from the multitude.

Sir THOMAS BEEVOR presented a similar protest.

The MAYOR denied that he had introduced the mode of voting by tallies; it had been the standing custom of the borough. As to partiality, he would face the charge in any court in Christendom. Mr. Cobbett had called on him before the election; he (the Mayor) readily gave him on that visit every information as to the nature of obtaining and exercising the franchise of the borough—was there a sign of partiality in that? As to voting by tallies it had been the usual practise, except in the election that was contested by Mr. Hudson, when a different system was introduced, namely, taking the votes promiscuously as they came to the hustings; but so inconvenient was that found in operation, that it was abandoned after one day, and the old system of polling by tally resumed. On the occasion of Mr. Cobbett's visit to him (the Mayor), Mr. C. had expressly acceded to that mode of voting, so did Sir T. Beevor. At the meeting of the Candidates to make arrangements for conducting the election in quiet and order, all agreed that the votes should be taken by tallies. Mr. Wood was the only candidate who said that mode would be injurious to him, yet he acceded to the agreement, for the sake of order and regularity.

Mr. Wood here confirmed the Mayor's assertion.

The MAYOR proceeded.—He was not answerable for any inconvenience in the stations of the Candidates on the hustings. He had left the distribution of them to the Candidates themselves, which they effected by drawing lots. As to the delay alleged to be caused by putting the Oath of Supremacy, he (the Mayor) was not answerable for it. The three earliest Candidates, Mr. Stanly, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Cobbett, had agreed not to put it to the electors; but there came in a fourth Candidate, Captain Barrie, who required the oath to be put. He (the Mayor) was bound by law to comply with that Gentleman's requisition, and it was in consequence of that legal obligation that he had caused the oath to be put. So far from a desire to delay the polling, his most anxious wish was to dispatch it with the greatest speed consistent with order.

Mr. WOOD stated, that the agreement to vote by tallies had been made between the three first Candidates before a word was spoken about the Oath of Supremacy—that oath was put only by the last-come Candidate, Captain Barrie; but that was no reason why Mr. Cobbett should depart from the tally, and break his faith with him (Mr. Wood) and Mr. Stanley, who had broken no faith with Mr. Cobbett. The imposition of the oath by Captain Barrie had not the slightest connexion with the reciprocally compacted mode of polling by tallies. (Applause and disapprobation.)

Mr. MAYOR declared that he had done all in his power, and had taken every possible step to ensure the order and tranquillity of the election; yet though he had grown grey in the service of the borough, he was obliged to apply to one of Mr. Cobbett's friends to procure him (the Mayor) a hearing. That delay had occurred in the course of polling he

would not deny; but it had been caused by the difficulty of ascertaining who were qualified voters and who were not. A close scrutiny was necessary. Even of one tally of Sir Thomas Beevor's five voters were discovered not to be qualified, and were accordingly struck off. This proved the necessity of caution in examining the voters. He would appeal to Dr. Crompton, whether he (the Mayor) did not give him every facility at his contested election?

Mr. Cobbett.—Oh, you call him to give you a character, do you? (Laughter, and shouts from the populace.)

The Mayor, after stating the number of voters who were polled at the election contested by Dr. Crompton, added, that on that occasion the contest was conducted with perfect fair play, good faith, and good humour; and concluded by stating that he was ready to meet Mr. Cobbett's charges before any tribunal.

Mr. Cobbett, in reply to the Mayor, said, that the case of Dr. Crompton's contest was different from his (Mr. Cobbett's) The very great number of voters polled on that occasion was a proof that there were no unnecessary delays resorted to; and there were no reasons for delays in polling then, for Dr. Crompton's opponents knew they had the majority of electors in their favour, and were, therefore, anxious to poll them. And the Doctor did not care about delay, as he had no expectation of being returned; his only motive, in that contest having been to annoy the aristocratic monopolizers of the borough—to make the Derby interest bleed a little. (Laughter.) As to the Mayor having so kindly grown grey, why he (Mr. Cobbett) had had a grey head before him, if there was any merit in that.

The Mayor—I depend on my character; I will set my character against yours. (Uproar.)

Capt. Barrie, amid the confusion, denied that he had formed a coalition with any Candidate. (Shouts of disapprobation.) While he was on his legs, he would tell them an anecdote of Mr. Cobbett. That *gentleman* went to an elector and asked him for his vote The elector told him he had promised to give his vote to Mr. Wood and Mr. Stanley. Mr. Cobbett tried to persuade him to break his promise—the elector remained firm to his promise. When Mr. Cobbett saw no chance of obtaining the vote, he said to the elector, "May starvation for ever seize you!" (Shouts of disapprobation.)

Cobbett—"Oh, don't mind Captain Barrie, my friends; don't ye know that he is the noted *Bob* Barrie, the celebrated dog-fighter." (Laughter and renewed uproar.)

Mr. Wood here stepped forward to the front of the hustings, but the populace, with shouts, declared their determination not to hear him

Cobbett having succeeded in procuring silence, requested them to hear Mr. Wood,

Mr. Wood again stepped forward, and confirmed Captain Barrie's account of Cobbett having wished eternal starvation to an elector who refused to vote for him; the elector's name was John Singleton. (Applause and hisses.)

Cobbett—All the parties are opposed to me because they know I have a majority of your votes. I am accused of having wished starvation to an elector who refused to given me his vote. I deny the charge; I never used the words; I never even frowned at an elector. My friends here who attended me on my canvass all know—yourselves know that I never go among you without wearing a smiling face. (Applause.) The accusation is a lie, as great a lie as ever was uttered by even a Canada Commissioner (from the crowd, "Take that, Barrie,") or a Liverpool sugar baker. (From the crowd, "Take that, Wood.") I don't want you to vote for me unless you think I will be a better Member of Parliament than my opponents. You know what I'll do if I am returned—I have told it to ye. But if ye elect Mr. Wood, the lawyer, he'll vote for the Government, and be made a Commissioner of Bankrupts, or something else, which will enable him to get a snatch at the taxes. If you elect Mr. Stanley, he'll get something more from Government, in addition to the enormous sums which his family takes from the pockets of the people. If you elect the Captain, the Canada Commissioner, the dog-fighter, he'll soon get some money from the Government to pay his election expenses. My opponents' plan is, to hinder you from voting, because they know you will all vote for me. (Shouts.) But I have protested against it; and if matters continue to go on in this manner through the election, I will not stay. (Applause.)

[Here a Manchester Weaver attempted to address the multitude, but not being an elector, was prevented by the Mayor.]

The Mayor—I appeal to the gentlemen around me, whether I have procrastinated the polling? ("No, no, you have not," "Yes, you have." "No no.")

Captain Barrie—Mr. Cobbett, look towards me; turn your eyes here. What! you won't? you're ashamed at last—here's the man to whom you wished starvation—there he stands before your face—why don't you look at him? (Tumult and applause.)

Here Cobbett attempted to speak, but was overpowered by the uproar. The elector alluded to (Singleton) appeared at the hustings, and proved that Cobbett used the language imputed. Some of Cobbett's friends next declared, that they had attended Cobbett in his canvass, and never heard him use the words.—Here the uproar became deafening—shouting, hissing, hooting, squabbling; in the midst of which,

Mr. Hall, Captain Barrie's advocate, made a long legal speech, shewing that the Mayor ought not to depart from the mode of polling by tallies, which was the usual custom of the borough, and which had been agreed to by all the Candidates. Mr. Cobbett's departure from that mode was an unworthy trick, an unfair advantage, a paltry stratagem, a foul breach of faith, a violation of every gentlemanly feeling, against honour, compact, and custom.

Cobbett—I stand on the law; I want law.

A Voice—If you got law and justice long since, you'd be now in Botany Bay.

Mr. Hall trusted the Mayor would not accede to Mr. Cobbett's protest, but adhere to the mode of voting (by tallies) which had been adopted on Friday and Saturday.

The Mayor—It appears, that since Mr. Cobbet was behind on the poll on Saturday evening, he has spent Sunday in fabricating these charges and complaints; but I defy him, I dare him to make a charge against me in any Court in the kingdom; I dare him to accuse me before the House of Commons. There are those gentlemen, I repeat—gentlemen around me—whose testimony will bear me out triumphant against his charges. The delay that has occurred hitherto has been caused by Mr. Cobbett and his friends. He entered into a solemn compact; he now wishes to break it; let him do it—he can do it—the law allows it—but I do not envy him his feelings if he will break it. My duty according to law is, to take the votes as they come. This will make the polling still slower, for every one of Mr. Cobbett's voters will be subjected to a stricter examination by his opponents. The consequence will be, that I shan't be able to poll all the Electors in fifteen days. So that you, Mr. Cobbett are defeating your own wishes. I warn you of it—you think to effect your object by manœuvring, but your opponents can manœuvre as well as you. They have out-manœuvered you already, and they will defeat this manœuvre of your's too. I predict that they will. I shall accede to your request; the voters shall not be polled by tallies. But if the promiscuous manner of polling will give rise to any disturbance of order in this Court, I give you notice that I have a military force at hand, whose presence, if necessary, will be able to secure the freedom and purity of election. If I cannot effect a fair polling without the military, I will have them. I hope I shan't want them—they are the last resource to which I would resort for the preservation of the peace and the freedom of election; but if they should be necessary, I will resort to them, (Uproar.)

Cobbett—I am very sorry you mentioned the soldiers, Mr. Mayor.

Mr. Advocate—He did not mention the soldiers, he only said the military.

Cobbett—Oh, here's a lawyer's distinction! The soldiers are not military! Put down that in your bill, Mr. Lawyer, "items, 7s. 6d. for proving that the soldiers are not the military."—(Shouts of laughter.)—I am sorry you talk of bringing in the soldiers, Mr. Mayor.

An Elector—Why are you sorry, Mr. Cobbett—why do you object?

Mr. Cobbett—Why do I object to bringing in the soldiers?—Because the law requires them to be absent. Why do I object to soldiers? Because the soldiers killed a young woman at the Carlisle election. There's a reason for you. We want no young woman to be killed at Preston I have asked law of the Mayor, and he gives me what? Why soldiers. (Shouts of applause.)

The Mayor—You want to intimidate me by the populace.

Mr. Cobbett—I do not want to intimidate you.

The Mayor—I will not be intimidated from my duty by you, or any other man. I warn you—you are known—your objects are known to me—proceed to the polling.

Sir T. Beevor complained of the agreements of the hustings, and denied that he had agreed to the mode of voting by tally.

Mr. Hall (Captain Barrie's Advocate.)—As faith has been broken with us, I require that the Oath of Abjuration shall be taken by every man as he comes to give his vote, and in the open Court.

The Mayor—I can't do that. In Court I am bound by law to appoint Commissioners for putting the oath out of Court, when any one Candidate requires it. Mr. Wood has given me a requisition to that effect; I must comply with it. I must refuse Captain Barrie's request.

The polling then commenced; the electors voting four at a time for each candidate. After several hours disputing between the lawyers on each side, on the validity of votes, the poll was closed at five o'clock! at that hour (Monday) the numbers stood thus:—

Stanley -	124	Mr. Wood -	74
Captain Barrie -	67	Mr. Cobbett -	55

Just before the close, a friend of Cobbett's presented two protests to the Mayor—one from Cobbett, another from certain electors—complaining of the Mayor's having substituted the mode of polling by fours in the place of polling by tens.

The Mayor—Mr. Cobbett may keep protesting against me as long as he pleases, but it will make no impression on me. Put up the protests, I won't read them now; I'll look at them when they come before the House of Commons.

The several Candidates and their friends returned to their respective inns, with their usual forms in military array; banners flying, bands playing &c. Captain Barrie's party, though surrounded by sixty constables, armed with ponderous staves, was attacked in their way to the inn (the Waterloo Tavern), which he reached with difficulty; several of his banners were forcibly carried off by the mob and torn. They next proceeded to attack the inn with stones, brickbats, and every sort of missile; the windows were shattered to pieces in a few minutes, and the mob, growing more furious, were about to take it by storm, when they were surprised and alarmed by the appearance of the 6th Dragoons riding down the street in full gallop, with foaming horses and drawn swords. The mob instantly suspended their attack on the inn; the Dragoons paraded in front of it; the constables returned to the street, *searched* through the crowd, arrested six men and one woman, and, protected by the Dragoons, lodged them in the gaol.

Mr. Wood harangued the crowd out of the window of his hotel; Mr. Stanley did the same from the window of an opposite hotel; both exulted over Cobbett's low station on the poll, and expressed their opinion that he would retire from the contest to-morrow (Tuesday).

Mr. Cobbett made his mob-speech at eight o'clock in the evening from the window of his tally-room; censured Mr. Stanley for a breach of decorum—absolute bad manners; declared Captain Barrie unfit for a seat in Parliament; though his adversaries were above him on the poll, he had 2,000 Protestant votes, while they had no more than 500 each; but as the Mayor would not poll more than 220 a day, he (Mr. Cobbett) could poll only 1100 of his votes in fifteen days. He (Mr. Cobbett) would take him before Parliament, or the King's Bench, for his conduct, or before both. He (Mr. Cobbett) had 130 ready to vote that day, but was allowed to poll only eleven of them; there was no objection to those voters on the ground of validity; the only objection was, that they would vote for him; but he would not yield; he was a stubborn plough-boy—one of the lower orders. He would not be bamboozled by any man. If he did not get a fair election, he would get the election set aside by the House of Commons. If the people remained firm to him, they would see him returned next week, or at least brought into the House next spring. If the Mayor would not attend to his duty more fairly, they would have another election six weeks after the sitting of next Parliament. Stanley, Wood, and Barrie had coalesced to keep him out. They said he had left the hustings, and would never return to them; but that was false—he would be there when they would be ashamed to show their faces. The Mayor should poll the people, and if he did, they would send him (Mr. Cobbett) to Parliament.

The multitude, amounting to about ten thousand persons, gave three cheers, and quietly dispersed.

A party of the Foot Guards marched into the town to-day.

At the opening of the poll this morning Mr. Cobbett presented a fifth protest, complaining that by the present rate of voting the majority of electors would remain unpolled at the end of the fifteen days. He complained also of the bringing in of the troops.

The Mayor denied that he had sent for them.

The Mayor stated, that he had heard Mr. Wm. Cobbett, jun. had reported that he (the Mayor) had called Captain Barrie "Bob Barrie, the dog-fighter." He took that opportunity of stating, that he never used such words of Captain Barrie.

Cobbett's son (William) came forward, and asserted that the Mayor did, in a conversation with him, actually use the words "Bob Barrie, the noted dog-fighter."

The Mayor solemnly declared he never uttered that language; he never said the word "Bob." What he said of Captain Barrie was this—"Captain Barrie, so well known in the Navy for his bull-dog fighters;" meaning sailors.

The hustings presented, this morning, a scene of uproar, confusion, and altercation, similar to that of yesterday. It was reported that Cobbett would not appear on the hustings after this morning, but his friends have since contradicted the report. His chance of success is growing weaker every day. As to the charge of partiality against the Mayor, 'tis all moonshine! the opposing Candidates are the persons who are really keeping Cobbett out, by splitting their votes with each other; three men of their's (one for each Candidate) being polled for one man of Cobbett's, it follows, naturally, that Cobbett must inevitably be thrown out. He is determined, notwithstanding, to keep polling to the last day.

Tuesday Evening.—It is reported that Cobbett has discovered his prospects here to be quite hopeless, and has left the town and the electors of Preston to Stanley and corruption. In short, he has bolted.

In consequence of an arrangement of taking the votes which Mr. Evans thought calculated to injure his cause, a fourth Candidate, Mr. Denman, has been nominated. The following letter from the Town Clerk was read by Mr. Evans on the hustings, on Tuesday. It was said to be addressed to the honorary Freemen:—

"Leicester, May 27, 1826.

"Sir—I am directed by the Corporation to take the liberty of representing to you the present state of affairs with respect to the borough election. Sir C. A. Hastings, Bart. comes forward on the invitation of the Corporation and the True Blue interest, to support the King and the Constitution in Church and State. He is an avowed opponent to what some call Catholic *emancipation*, but what we call Popish ascendancy. He is *directly opposed* by Mr William Evans, who stands forward on the Low party and Radical interest, and who is the champion of reform, and the pretended *liberalities* of the day, and a decided friend to Catholic emancipation. The third Candidate is Mr. Otway Cave, whose family was originally *staunch* Blue. He says his mind is not made up on the Catholic question, and on that subject he will give no pledge. In other respects he professes to be Blue, and though an admirer of the new lights rather than the old, he is dicidedly more *Blue* than Mr. Evans.

"After this explanation, you will judge which of the Candidates best claims your support; but the Corporation trust that the old *True Blue* interest will not occupy the lowest place in your regard.

"The Committee will be much obliged by your exertions, and by any returns which you can make to them.

"I am, Sir, very respectfully,
"Your most obedient and humble servant,
"THO. BURRIDGE, Town Clerk."

The objection made by Mr. Evan's Counsel to the *honorary* votes was over-ruled.

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